SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1883.

Ampsements To-Day Academy of Design—Art Loon Salubition.

Bijon Opera Mouse—Orpheix and Enrydica. 2 and 2 P. M.

Casion—The begger Student. 2 and 2 P. M.

Daly's Therefor—Secun Tempty hight. 2 and 2 P. M.

Gened Opera House—Hard Kirks—2 and 2 P. M.

Maverly - Commedy Thereter—Wall St. Cyclone. 2 and 3

Madison Squares Therafer—For Essah. 2 and 2 P. M.

New Park Therafer—Parame where. 2 and 2 P. M. Arbier Sander - Passen Slave, 2 and 8 P. M. Abbier & Arden - Die Passenteile of Paris, 2 and 8 P. M. People's 1 bendre - A Bunch of Keys, 2 and 8 P. M. Mar Theater - Chimite, 2 P. M. Louis XI., 2 P. M. 2 bendre Comique - Cordele's Aspirations, 2 P. M. Thatier Theater - Afrikareise, 2 and 8 P. M. Union Square theatre-Stem Beaten, 1and . P. Wallack's Chestre-to American Wife 1 th and 9 P. M.

Dater and Scapar, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertiging; large type, 80 cents; and professed positions, 5 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEEKLT, 10 cents a line; no extra charge for large yps. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Pantastic Statesmanship.

In nominating Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSRIE SHERMAN for President the Boston Erening Transcript formulates a remarkable view of the tariff as a political question:

" The would be a burrah campaign, but san't such a campaign the only practicable one until the people are ready to divide on the one great issue, the conversion of the tariff for protection with incidental revenue into one for revenue with incidental protection 2"

If these two views of the tariff should be employed to distinguish one party from the other, then all lines of separation that prevail now would indeed be wiped out. There would be nothing in the one platform preventing an a therent from declaring for the other in case he preferred the other candidate.

When all that distinguishes one party from another is the difference between a tariff for protection with incidental revenue and a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, ben it may truthfully be declared that the political millennium has come.

If the tariff is so framed as to admit in my form the principle of protection, though it be avowedly for revenue, it cannot differ ossentially from a tariff for protection. Unfor the silghtest teleration of protection, it rests solely with the individual judgment how far that doctrine shall be extended, and that judgment will vary according to circumstances

For example, Mr. Converse of Ohio, although he subscribes to the platform of a revenue tariff which admits of incidental protection, is in favor of a high duty on wool, which is largely produced in Ohio. There is no principle in such a platform inconsistent with this desire on the part of Mr. Converse. By the way, the success of the Democratic party in Onio is probably due to Mr. Con-VERSE, more than to any other single indi

Again, Mr. RANDALL, who comes from Pennsylvania, is in favor of the maintenance of the tariff on iron and steel at protective rates, substantially as it is now. These are the great staples of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RANDALL would resist with all his power the attempt to destroy the manufacture here of iron and steel, while there would be nothing in Mr. Converse's platform that forbids him to do it. If Congress should determine to reduce the tariff, Mr. Convense might argue in favor of a reduction or a total extinction of the iron and steel taxes and at the same time seek to retain undiminished the tax on wool. His position might be directly antagonized by the Representative from Pennsylvania, who, if it came to the question as to whether from or wool should have to go, would unhesitatingly declare against wool. In this case if it should be thought that the vote of Pennsylvania was necessary to elect a President, and that Ohio could be left out of the calculations, Mr. RANDALL's plan of readjustment might perhaps prevail, and Mr. Converse would argue in vain.

protective sugar tax and those against it could join issue, and none of these gentlemen need violate the precepts of a tariff with incidental protection. Mr. CARLISLE also might seek for a horizontal reduction of the tariff, by which no article that now enjoys protection would be entirely deprived of it, and such an effort would still be in harmony with the principles of his colleagues.

In short, a tariff which admits of incidental protection allows the same license in the adjustment of duties as an out-and-out pro tective tariff. Both may be modified accord ing as time and circumstance render expe dient. If Mr. WILLIAM D. KELLEY were nominated on one platform and Mr. FRANK HURD on the other, the only choice between those two gentlemen would be dictated by personal preferences. Mr. Kelley might stand on either platform. As a matter of tact, Mr. HURD could stand on neither. He is honestly for free trade, and it would now seem that among the Democrats in the House of Representatives he has but one or two companions.

Until the line is drawn between a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue only, there can be no distinct issue upon the tariff. There can be no issue between ideas that are essentially identical, although they are prompted by different purposes. What is now to be hoped for is a tariff bill that will make a square issue and settle the question for a quarter of a century to come.

Let the advocates of free trade stand by their colors. No dodging!

The Size of It.

The boilers of the steamer Riverdale blew up on the Hudson River in September last and a number of persons were killed.

Mr. ALFNANDER CAULDWELL, the Government inspector, who had certified to the soundness of the boilers in June, was charged with negligence in the inspection and was suspended from office by the Secretary of the Treasury. A careful investigation of the case has been made by Mr. HINES, a special agent of the Treasury Department, who has just reported to Secretary Folgen that Mr. CAULDWELL is a competent and efficient officer, and that it is unreasonable to hold him responsible for so phenomenal a defect as existed in the bollers of the Riverdals.

This report is probably as thin a coat of whitewash as was ever applied. One quotation will suffice to show its true

The fall to at the time of inspection to discover the patches which had without his knowledge, been put on at plates 3.4 mad 5, and after his preliminary examina-tion in April, who due rather to the very faulty location of the boilers, his come (ministy, owing to his size to reach this point of the botters and the neglect of the engineer to notify him of the fact that these patches had been put on anne the preliminary examination than to his connectingue.

In other words, the inspector did not detect the weakness of the boiler, first, because it was constructed in a faulty manner, and, therefore, careful inspection was all the more important : secondly, because he is so large a man that he could not conveniently get at the place where the defect was; and thirdly,

because the engineer did not tell him what it was his duty to find out for himself. It would be very interesting to know how

many other boilers there are in use on river steamers, plying in the waters of this port, which are plastered over with weak patches that have not been discovered because the Government inspectors are men of such huge proportions that they cannot conveniently squeeze into the narrow places from which

alone the patches are perceptible. Mr. ALEXANDER CAULDWELL Is evidently too big for the business he has been engaged in, and Mr. HINES, the special agent who has made this ridiculous report, is as plainly fitted by nature for some other occupation which requires less intelligence than that of a special agent of the Treasury Department.

The Legislature.

The Republicans, who have the majority in the Legislature of New York, are quite rich in their candidates for the Speakership of the

They are THEODORE ROOSEVELT of this city, TITUS SHEARD of Herkinser, DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN of Oswego, and G. Z. ERWIN of St. Lawrence.

Of the whole lot Mr. ROOSEVELT is the youngest and the most impetuous. We should like him better if he were either less of a party man, or talked less about

being independent. Mr. Littlewohn is a very capable member. His experience has been great. He was Speaker of the Assembly before the war, and cut a greater figure in New York polities at that time than he has done since. For several years he was devoted to building the Midland Railroad, and when that went into celipse, he became eclipsed also. We do not suppose the maority of the Republicans will want Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and yet the lobby seems to be retty strongly in his favor.

Mr. Sheard represents Senator WARNER MILLER of wood pulp renown. MILLER has his finger in the public pie pretty extensively in other places, and probably he had better resign the hope of promoting Mr. SHEARD.

At this distance it looks as though Mr. Enwis might be the Speaker, and we are glad to believe that he is a competent and respectable man, with sufficient experience and decision to govern the business of the Assembly fairly and efficaciously.

The Attitude of the Lumbermen.

In the last issue of the Northwestern Launperman, a trade journal published in Chicago, appears the following:

"The Lumberman has before set forth the absurd ity of supposing that the low stage of water this year in the streams rising in northern New York was owing to the destruction of forests. As a matter of fact there has been no destruction of Adirondack forests. The high-lands of northern New York are as wild and tree clud as they ever were. A prominent operator of northern New York told a representative of the Lumberman only 1 little over a year ago that on the lands lumbered by hi company for Officen or twenty years past there was practically as much forest as ever. The large trees only had been cut, while the growth of those left had been quivalent to the timber removed. The spruce timber of the Adirondacka grows rapidly, the climate and soil rators to preserve their forests from waste. Leave the where of Adirondack forests alone, and they will preserve the timber, from selfish motives, better than any legislative committee or State Commissioner can do it.

The opinion of the Lumberman upon this or any other subject is not of great importance. It is well understood that the editoria columns of that journal are controlled by a group of Chicago operators in lumber and timber lands, and that its views in regard to the timber supply of the country and other questions connected with the forests, change as the financial operations of the men who influence it may make it desirable to elevate or depress the market. Altogether, the Launberman is now the most pretentious and the least well informed and trustworthy of all the timber trade journals in this country. We produce, nevertheless, what it has to

say in regard to the Adirondack forests, be

cause it is desirable that the persons interested in the preservation of these forestsand they form a majority of the in habitants of this State-should understand fully and clearly the nature and scope of the arguments which men of northern New York will use to defeat any measure looking to the removal of these forests from the control of private owners and their transfer to the possession of the State. The Lumberman clearly indicates what is the scope and nature of the arguments which the owners of Adirendack forest lands will bring to bear upon the Legislature. Such arguments are worthless, because based upon statements of fact which cannot be substantiated. It is useless for the lumbermen of northern New York to maintain that they are safe custodians for the Adirondack forests, and that their operations can be carried on without seriously endangering the existence of those forests. Their operations are, on the contrary, conducted with the sole idea of converting the forests into money in the shortest time possible. Trees large and small are cut without regard to a succession of forest growth; measures are not taken to prevent the spread of devasting fires; and the land from which the timber has been removed is not considered of sufficient value even to pay taxes upon, and is allowed to revert to the State. Tens of thousands of acres of wasted, ruined, worthless land, scattered about the borders of the wilderness, testify to the truth of this statement, and to the folly of trusting the specious and dangerous arguments of persons inter-

ested in cutting down these forests.

These arguments of the lumbermen should deceive no one. The strength of the lumbermen themselves, however, must not be underestimated. They are doubtless the most influential body of men in the counties where the manufacture of lumber is still the most important industry. They employ a large num-ber of men; they build railroads and mills, and dam rivers. Their operations bring a dangerous and fictitious prosperity to the northern counties. Such prosperity is dangerous and fletitious, because it is short-lived, and must disappear forever with the forests to which it owes its existence. The wishes of the lumbermen will necessarily, therefore, have great weight in the northern counties, and the judgment of the representatives of these counties must be influenced by them. Votes will be cast against forest preservation by men dazzled by the show of present commercial activity, and unable to understand that the lumbermen's policy will lead to the ultimate ruin of the communities whose interests they were elected to guard. When the forests are swept away, the watercourses ruined, and the lumbermen have departed in pursuit of new lorests to convert nto money, such men will realize the folly of elieving unquestioningly in the arguments of interested persons. It will be fortunate for themselves and the northern counties, alhough perhaps hardly probable, if they do not allow themselves to be thus deceived. The humbermen will endeavor by every means in their power to prevent any interference whatever with the Adirondack forests and their right to destroy them. They are rich, well organized, and determined. They can

to use money to accomplish their purpose. The voice of the people, nevertheless, will prevail; the Adirondack forests will be saved; the Hudson River and the Eric Canal will be

afford to spend a large sum of money to in-

fluence legislation, and they will not scruple

preserved for the benefit of generations upon generations of New Yorkers. We do not for a moment doubt the ultimate entire success of the movement now inaugurated to bring this about; but its promoters, if they ar wise, will not forget that they are opposed by a strong and interested body of men, ready to adopt any method, honorable or dishonorable, to defeat them.

Useful Knowledge to be Acquired. Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, in a moment of unbridled literary and philosophical exaltation, shows in the following

extract what will happen if the Democratic

party makes revenue reform the sole issue: "If the Democratic party takes up the issue of revenue reform, it must expect to lose every flate—be it Louisi and or any other-where there is a majority whose cas is in such excess over their patriotism that they insist upon privileges for themselves in opposition to the grueral welfare; and it may reasonably hope to gain every State where there is a unitority whose pairiotism dominates their selfishness to such a degree that they deem general welfare the proper controlling con-sideration in terislation, and are opposed to favoritism in the revenue laws, even for the special advantage of

themselves or their immediate neighbors Here is one more benefit to be derived from forcing the tariff forward as the predominant, absorbing question. We shall not only settle conclusively what States can be carried on a free trade platform, but by means of that struggle we may also learn, according to the Herald, the relative distribution of patriotism and selfishness. That will be a good thing to know.

Not Suited to Such an Emergency.

Our esteemed neighbor, the Tribunc, ha some comments in poetry, according to the natural impulse of its genius, upon the fact that THE SUS no longer strenuously advocates the nomination of Mr. HOLMAN as the Democratic reform candidate for President.

We remind the Tribune that the situation has changed. The Democracy have taken a new departure. Precisely what it amounts to is not yet determined. We have been that measures looking toward free trade are to be made the one paramount issue for the contest of 1884; and in that case the old questions of retrenchment economy, and reform must be laid aside while we "crystallize a policy" around the doctrines of free trade, modified solely by the necessity of raising revenue.

Upon this cry the House of Representatives has been organized, and a Committee of Ways and Means containing a majority of free traders has been composed. What this committee will do is still rather uncertain, but everything indicates that a positive, aggressive campaign is to be prosecuted looking toward free trade with foreign nations at

as early a day as possible. If this be a reality and not a pretence, and if it is to be carried through by serious men without any nonsense or any humbug, Mr. HOLMAN is clearly not a suitable person to be nominated for President. He is not a man of one idea. He holds to the ancient and immortal principles of Democracy, and we do not believe he would be willing to east them aside as of less worth than this new specific.

Besides, such a man as Holman ought not to be nominated to be defeated. For that use inferior timber will answer.

The Ohio liquor dealers are holding a convention at Columbus, and are considering measures for the protection of their interests. They have resolved "to begin an aggressive campaign." and if the speech of the Chairman of the Convention is a fair indication of the opinions of members, the campaign is going to be very aggressive indeed. He demanded, besides the ropeal of unfriendly legislation, "full protection for the liquor traffic, free from all tax." In view of the great vote cast for a prohibitory amondment last fall the liquor dealers will be foolish if they try to avoid paying a tax of some kind. They have enemies onough already in Ohlo, and should not on the defensive, and be as mild as possible. They may have to submit to more restriction than is agreeable but a half lost is better than no bread.

Fortunate is the cause that gets no harm from its injudicious aposties. The good peo-ple who regretted the opening of the Bartholdi Art Loan Exhibition on Sunday are likely to find Mr. Provost's coupling of it with the riotous Bowery variety shows unpalatable enough. And the Police Justices, who decided that candy and cigars are necessaries, salable all day Sunday, are not likely, it may be surmised, to help this headlong amateur arrest the Exhibition

Everybody will learn with interest that Citizen Gronge Francis Train of Madison square is about to begin the publication of a ewspaper. He sends us the following notices. designed for insertion in the advertising columns of THE SUN at the regular rates; but we couldn't think of regarding as a commercial ransaction the announcement of a fact of such interest, conveyed in language so terse, chaste, and inimitable:

CEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S PAPER.—("New Bill Tweed"); 5 cents (3 to newsloys); \$1 6 months? C'nds" (norter a line l); all news stands? Rem? care Ashland House? city?!)

PRINTERS! send cash estimate for "New Bill Tweed: Dirat five thousand (size type, Daily News) complete iso each five thousand after GEO, VEANCIS TRAIN, Ashland House!

GEO. FPANCIS TRAIN'S PAPER "Ruccks up"
"Heraid news stands "Comstock! Carroll Fraude!
Carlisie Free Trade Pirates! and Exposes New Bill
Tweed! (Order newsdealers.) "Ade "S cents line
(Two pages already.) Hend business "ade" Ashiand
House!

For a citizen of virile intellect this is certainly etter work than sitting on a bench waiting for one's psychological inwardness to grow. dare say that when the evoluting philosopher takes the field with a full-fledged newspaper o his own, the demons who are trying to drag him down will scatter out of Madison square as if snakes were after them.

There is a wild rumor which asserts that the cars on the Brooklyn Bridge are to be heated next week. If this is true, the death rate in Brooklyn ought to decrease to a marked one remembers the sanguine and premature cheerfulness which the engineers showed about the time when the "grip" would begin to work it becomes easy to doub! whether the beginning of the year will bring any comfort to the frost-bitten traveller in the bridge cars. Perhaps it will be decided to postpone heating

The Governor-General of Canada is undoubtedly shaking in his shoes. If Mr. Mul. poon of Buffalo is to be believed, nine trust; and secret emissaries of the Buffalo Invincibles are tracking LANSDOWNE, and are resolved to have his gore. Meanwhile Mr. McBnipe another ornament of the same city, is complet ing his arrangements to have Toronto, Ottawa Quebec, and the Dominion generally blown into indistinguishable ruin with dynamite. How can Lansbowne or any of the Canadians whom he rules sleep o' nights for fear of murder, McBRIDE, and MULDOON? And O'DONO-VAN ROSSA. Him too the laurels of these mighty mouthed inventors of fletion in Buffale must keep awake through the silent watches.

While Congressmen are passing the holiday week among their constituents they may do well to inquire whether any of these would object to having them vote to change the unit of weight for rating letters from half an ounce to a full ounce. Postmaster-General GERRHAM says that this can be done without trouble or any material decrease in the revenues. Here, then is a practical measure of convenience for the whole people. Let the annual bill relating to the postal service contain the item that two cents hereafter shall carry any letter weighing not more than an ounce, and lot Congress see that it becomes a law.

THE TARIFF JUDICIOUSLY DISCUSSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After the tefest of Hancock the tariff became a pro ject of discussion among the Democracy of Ohio, the Hon. Frank Hurd, one of the ablest representatives of what are called free trade views, and his followers in sisting that there should be no step backward, and other smarting under the defeat which they justly attributed the platform of 1890, insisting with vehemance that the whole subject should be ignored. Under this state of things the Democratic Convention

f 1881 met, and all views on this vexed question wer most ably represented on the Committee of Resolutions Hard being among the number, with a general expects tion that there could be no agreement Portunately there were accord persons on the com-

mittee who had considered the question not as one of mere theory or party, but as a great practical question, which should, be considered not only with a view to rev enue, but with regard for the fact that all the industries of the country had grown up under a protective sys formulated their views in a resolution which, after the extremes had exhausted themselves with no prospect of agreement, was offered, and after full discussion unant mously adopted by the committee and with like ma-nimity by the Convention, and it has since in substance been unanimously reaffirmed by the Conventions of 18-2 and 18-3.

mittee composed, among others, of those very shie representatives of what are considered extreme and op-posing views on the subject, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Voorhees, unanimously reported the same resolution, which was in like manner unanimously adopted, and has since been twice resultingd, while last summer the Conventions of Pennsylvania and Virginia unanimously such wide differences in theory, it will be seen that, so far as the "Ohio idea" has been presented, there is absolute unity among Western Democrats on the practical

When such representative men as Hard and Randall and McDonald and Voorbees can cordially unite on a platform which evades nothing, but meets the whole subject as a practical question, neither the business of e country nor the Democratic party need be alarmed, whatever may be the theoretic views of the very able and very practical statesman who has been elected Speaker.
This platform gives ample scope for all practical states.

ountry.
One of its broad propositions is that the tariff should be so adjusted as to protect instead of oppressing labor,

as at present.
I am glad to see that the Hon. Frank Hurd, in conformity with the spirit of the platform, demands free salt and free engar. For why should the business and labor of the country be any longer oppressed to raise unnecessary revenue by a tax on these prime necessaries of life for the benefit of one or two great salt mo-nopolies and a few sugar refiners and a few carpet-baggers who have stolen plantations in Louisiana !

If the present Congress instead of quarrelling about If the present Congress, instead of quarreling about theories, will place on the free list all prime neces-agries of life, they will do much to revive business and to secure contentment and property to labor without informs any of the great business interests of the country. The Otic platform requires the tariff to be so adjusted as to protect the great general industries of the country

thout encouraging inpropolics.
The last Congress reversed this, and under the leaf of a commission avowedly representing the different com-bined interests, reduced the duty on iron, an interest extending from Maine to California and from Florida to Michigan, and so large and diversified that a monopoly would be impossible, thus paralyzing one of the largest industries in the country, and by sympathy affecting all others. At the same time they reduced the duty on the igh grades of wool, which had been protected, the only compensation agriculture has ever received for the in numerable burdens the tariff imposes upon it, while retaining the duty on cheap wools not raised in this country, and woollens worth less than forty cents a pound, which is a direct tax on labor and agriculture for the benefit of a few New England factories.

Any intelligent man with a copy of Downing, Sheldon

A Co.'s Pocket Tarif, used for practical business in the New York Custom House, can mark at least 1,000 of the 5,000 articles embraced in the schedule, which could be made free without lejury to any legitimate national industry and only to the injury of a few local monopo-lies that have grown rich enough under the present system at the expense of the country to be able to keep

high priced agents at Washington.

Multitudes of the dulies are utterly absurd, like the
duty on acorns, ants' ezgs, asses' skins, bulrushes, duer horns, fence rails, goose skins, hay, hoop poles, jowa-harps, moon seed, rabbita, toothpicks, pumpkins, live snakes, and hundreds of others.

Many of them are oppressive, like the duty on sugar, sail, course woollons, leather, and other prime neces-

sities of life. Many are suicidal, like the duty on ray peting with those of Europe on equal terms in the mar-kets of the world, and like the duties on the products of Mexico and South America, which alone prevent our regaining the commerce of those countries.

If Congress will take the course proposed by the

Democratic platforms of Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, it will dispose of our surplus revenue and greatly simulify our revenue system, and cheapen the cost of collection, at the same time giving us a chance to regain our lost commerce, and practically increasing the wages of labor by cheapening the cost of living, while not injuring but benefiting the great national

At the same time it will thoroughly unite the Democ racy and draw largely from the Republicans, and make it certain that in 1884, "the Republican raseals Totabo, Dec. 28.

Our correspondent seems to overlook the fact that Mr. Hurd never really agreed to the protectionist platform of the Ohio Democracy. He only let it slide, and refrained from publiely denouncing it.

RAVAGING THE FORESTS.

The Water in the Erie Canal Lessened by the Denuding of the Adirondacks.

The Canal Boat Owners' and Commercial Ascistion, an organization numbering more than 000 embers, considered the subject of the destruction of the Adiroudack forests and the effect on the canala at 12 South street, last evening. Edward M Clarkson, the Secretary, said that canal men had long observed that the cutting of the timber in the Adirondack woods had tendency to lessen the supply of water in the Eric a tendency to leasen the supply of water in the Eric Canal. In the dry season the water was several inches below what it ought to be, and unless the destruction of the forcests was stopped it would not be long before the canal became unmargable. The principal feeder of the canal, the Black River, came from the Adirondacks. A menther add that if the rawging of the forcests was not checked the Niate would be just to an expense of millions in building reservoirs to supply the canal with water. Seneca Lake, Lackinwaxen Canal, and several navigable streams had fet the effect of the destruction of the forcests in a lessening of the water supply. It was recoved to memorialize the Legislature in favor of measures for putting a stop to the destruction of the forcest.

Boston, Dec. 28.—The storm station at Highand Light reports the wind blowing a gale from the porthwest sixty miles an hour. The gale must have northwest sixty miles an hour. The gale must have been unusually severe in the bay, and many vessels that were on the coast were doubtless blown to sea. A bark supposed to be the Andrea Lovico, from Palermo, reported below has night, is nowhere in sight this morner, and it is thought that she has gone to sea.

Frysericia, Doc. 28.—A westerly gale has prevailed since undampted, doing considerable dismage to property. Chimneys and trees are being levelled all over the town, and a number of people who ventured out have been lifted from their feet and thrown down. A business block and the High School building have been unroofed, and the former is in danger of losing its front wall.

Demanding the Repeal of the Scott Law. COLUMBUS, Dec. 28.-The State Convention of Coll'MBUS, Dec. 28.—The State Convention of Laguer Bealers here abjourned this morning, after perfecting a State organization with a committee of Effect to look after auxiliaries and legislation, called the Committee on Agitation. The following was adopted:
That as citizens of Ohio, engaged in the traffic of maintonia, and aprintion linguist, in convention assembled, we are of the opinion that the Scott law is unconstitutional and mijust, and therefore respectfully ask of the commit describation of the energy of the Scott law situational law, and thereby the repeal of the Scott law.

All Falled to Pass. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-The Board appointed

washinoron, Dec. 28.—The Board appointed to examine candidates for appointment as assistant baxal constructors in the navy has reported that the standing of those examined was as follows: H. K. White, 581, George P. Frothingham 477; C. R. Hansen, 512; W. H. Hart, 581, John L. Frishin, 597. The wastern standard required to make the examination was 000 main about the examination was 000 main another examination will have to be held before the appointments can be made. The Crank who is Terrorizing Caunda

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.-Last night an alleged at

been sending postals to Canadian efficials, signing fictitions manies to them, announcing that a scheme is on foot to thou my Canada and that he was personally experimenting with dynamite. Metricle is well known acre as a crush and a chronic nuisance.

In Senator Daggett's Eye. From the Albany Argus. "I don't think Arthur will be the Republican

Apply to the Pestmaster. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser: Please inform the writer through your columns how he shall make application for a place in the Port Office, and align

THE INEQUALITIES OF TAXATION. Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell's Address

on the Evils of the Present System. John B. Haskin was Chairman of the last neeting of the Tammany General Committee or 1883 last night in Tammany Hall. He congratulated the committee on the successes of he year, and the prospect of good government for 1884 by the influence of Democratic officials whose conduct, he said, would always bear the

strictest scrutiny.
Ballroad Commissioner O'Donnell, in response to an invitation from the committee, delivered an address on "Taxation; its Incqualities and Injustice."
The law of taxation, he said, had not been

changed in this State for fifty years, with the

exception of the law for the taxation of corpo-

rations at Albany. There was something wrong

rations at Albany. There was something wrong in government when the rewards of labor and capital were so unequally distributed. Why was it that 90 per cent of the population had not the same reward as the other 10 per cent. Unfortunately the influences of capital controlled legislation, and government became the instrument of capital to oppross labor.

As an instance of the injustice of the law to abor, he referred to the laws regulating the table, he referred to the laws regulating the table, he referred to the duty to political parties. With a surplus of \$80,000,000 in the Treasury, there was an opportunity to relieve the people of taxes by a reduction of the tariff, which had not yet been improved. He would like to know who petitioned Congress to take of \$24,000,000 taxes from tobacco or \$12,000,000 from the mational banks of \$2,000,000 from patent medicines.

He said the talk of taxing the national banks out of existence was nonsense. As a matter of feet, the national banks and not paid any tax.

from the national banks or \$2,000,000 from patent medicines.

He said the talk of taxing the national banks out of existence was nonsense. As a matter of fact, the national banks had not paid any tax. The sums paraded as taxes paid by them were in the nature of rent. The banks had a menopoly of the circulation, and received from the people an annual subsidy of \$12,000,000. The business was more profitable than any other business was more profitable than any other business as the reports of the stock market show. He quoted statistics of the profits of various banks and of the large surplus yet to be divided. He hoped Congress would not adopt the advice of the Secretary of the Troasury to take off the tax of one per cent, on bank circulation. He said the present problem of the monopolists was how to spend the \$30,000,000 surplus wrung from the people.

He said the present assessment and tax laws of this State are substantially what they were fifty years ago, when there was little personal property. They are extremely unjust to the aborer. Any tax other than upon wealth or property, be said, is unjust. He would not tax a man or revenue or income, and punish a man for his industry. He approved the principle of a sliding scale of taxation, so that the fax would be this as a man became richer. This, he said, would insensibly shift the burden of taxation upon the wealthy. Another improvement would be the exemption from its axis new collected chiefly from widows and orphans, who have no chance to escape it. That most owners of personal property taxed has been very small compared with the increase of real estate taxed, so that 90 per cent, of the taxes are now collected from real estate. There should be a law enabling the owner of real astate to secure deductions for the amount of his debts.

tate to secure deductions for the amount of his debts.

Although nominally real estate pays 90 per cent, of the taxes, they are really paid by the business men and laboring men who occupy the property. The tenant pays in his taxes act only what the landford owes, but also what Saylock's mortgage demands. The taxes should be on wint a man owns, and not upon what he owes. This would relieve the laborer. On the question of interest he declared that vast accumulations of wealth rob the laborer. The rate of interest fixed by Government, he believed rogulated the armings of capital. He declared that to lower the rate of interest would cheapen wealth and relieve the laborer. He believed the time was not far distant when the relief would come. Ho said the voters who are not capitalists should see that laws are passed taxing wealth and taking the taxes off from thrif. The remedy was in the hands of the voters.

TOPICS OF THE SEVENTY WISE MEN. Peroxide of Hydrogen, Wood Fibres, and

The forty modern language teachers and the thirty members of the Society of Naturalists whose deliberations began on Thursday last in Anthon Hall. Columbia College, discovered each other's presence suddenly yesterday norning, and were thrown by the discovery into a great state of mutual admiration. The naturalists sent a committee to the linguists with their compliments expressed with scientifle accuracy, and the language convention sent back a committee with its thanks alubo

rated with linguistic skill. The preparation of skeletons by peroxide of hydrogen," by Prof. Holder of Cornell University, was the first subject taken up by the naturalists. Prof. Holder held up the skull of

said, "was bleached in four days with peroxide of hydrogen,"
Prof. Rothrock of the University of Pennsylvania described the distinction between good and had timber as revealed under the microscope, "Utah pine, called pumpkin pine, is

and bad timber as revealed under the microscope. "Utah pine, called 'pumpkin pine,' is the lightest and most worthless wood in the United States." he said. "Its cells are large, and their cellulose walls are very thin. In the shellbark bickory, or American white oak, the cell walls are twelve times as thick. Experiments with Georgia yellow pine demonstrate that it is as strong as the best white oak or white hiekory."

The professors of modern languages voted to call themselves. "The Modern language Association of America." The advocates of a journal to be published in the interests of modern language professors were divided into two classes, those who wanted to make the enterprise pay and those who did not. Those who did not care to have it pay wanted to have reviews, brief original contributions, and pedagogies published more for the professors good than for the good of any one eise. Those who wanted to see it pay wanted to print blographies of great philologists, and their pictures also. Topics like the translation of the New Testament or Charles Francis Adams's Cambridge address might be dished up to the public in a lively way, with woodents. No step was taken to establish the journal. At nightfail the convention adjourned for one year.

Dr. C. S. Minot smiled at his work. His silk umbrella had been handed to the clerk of the Grund Union Hotel and it was in a state of good preservation. A note accompanied the article. Dr. Minot declined in the interests of science to reveal the name of the writer.

HAPPY LITTLE WAIFS.

300 Calldren in the New York Foundling

Asylum Have their Christmas. The annual festival of the New York Founding Asylum was held yesterday at that institution. The milding was througed with visitors. They were con-lected by the Sisters through the various wards, where they saw the nextly dressed little ones, who sang songs with bright and smiling faces. There are six wards six year old hop and girls. After an hour spont in passing through the wards the guests assembled in the refectory to witness the kindergarten exercises and playsongs, and restrictions by the older children. Some of the children showed desided talent.

At 4 o'clock the little ones were marched into a large hall, in the control of which stood an immense Christmas tree resching almost to the ceiling every branch of which was loaded with toys of every description for the toys, and dolls and curmucoptes for the girls. Soon the building resonated with the sound of the horns, drains, larmonicous, and the joyous shouts of the children.

There are now 1,700 children under the care of the traction of the control of the second of the second of the first matter than every control of the activation; 2,500 have been sheltered and cared for during the year, and 507 housiess mothers.

The new change in the interior court of the building is nearing completion.

DENVER, Dec. 28.-The following is the list of tilled by the snow slide in the Mondola mine, near Kelluride, on Dec. 24: J. H. Bond, C. T. Herrick, Thomas Dunegan, William Taylor, John Davis, William Apple white, P. Stater, and Lewis Buckins. At Silverton, a terrific wind storm set in on the 19th, raging furiously six days. It troved most diagstrous to human life. Of five seriously injured in the Vigrima mine on Friday three have since died, making mine in all. Vesterday a miner among force was sufficiently a most side at until spring. Vesterday two men, names not learned until spring. Vesterday two men, names not learned 1,500 feet down the side of the mountain. When earried 1,500 feet down the side of the mountain. When earried 1,500 feet down the side of the mountain. When earried 1,500 feet down the side of the mountain. When earried 1,500 feet down the side of the mountain when earlied the were frozen from the waist down, the days opening in seams. They cann t recover. A train of twenty-dive freight care at Moniment was overturned by a high wind, and a number of cattle were killed. unegan, William Taylor, John Davis, William

A Savings Bank Robbed by Its Treasurer. PROVIDENCE, Dec. 28. - Samuel C. Blodget, reently dismissed from the position of Treasurer of the revidence Institution of Savings, proves to have emgried the funds of the bank to the amount of \$27 136 50 because the transit of same to the amount feet fall for, being \$15.724.26 more than the amount recoverable for the bondsmen. The reliberies cover a period of eight years. On complaint of the officers of the institution a warrant was recently issued for diselect arrest, who was believed to be in the vicinity of Beston, but he has not yet been found. The less does not affect the institu-tion, which has a surplus of marky a million dollars.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Texas says that Mr. Frank Bord, Congression from Ohio, will nediately after the holiday recess introduce in the House resolutions calling for the appo mittee to investigate the conduct of Browster Cameron, Joel W. Bowman, and Z. L. Talbail, connected with the Department of Justice against whom specific charges have been prepared and wai be presented at the same time. Tithell is now United states Marshal for Arizona. This action is said to be instignted by A. B. Norton, extended as the same time to the same time to the same time to the same time to the said to be instignted by A. B. Norton, extended to the same time to the same time to the same time to the same time to the same time.

SIGHTS THAT SHOCKED MR. POTTER. Bend Horses jand Other Unusual Scenery to

Congressman O. B. Potter came into the meeting of the Aqueduct Commission in an inquisitive and argumentative mood yesterday and asked a lot of questions about the water supply. He had a very lively verbal en counter with the Commissioner of Public Works about the alleged unusual scenery of Croton Lake. The Congressman remarked that the pleasure of his drives about his estates

on the verge of his drives about his estates on the verge of the lake were marred by the horrible things to be seen on its surface.

I have been pained, "said he, by the spec-tacle of dead animals—dead dogs and dead horses floating before my view."

Has the gentleman ever seen a lead horse-are dead horses there?" exclaimed Commis-sioner Thompsee.

are dead horses there?" exclaimed Commissioner Thompson.

Yes, "insisted Congressman Potter, "Thave seen a number of dead animals."

But a horse—I mean a dead horse?" repeated Mr. Thompson.

Yes, I saw one, "returned Mr. Potter,

When?" cried Mr. Thompson, triumphantly.

Oh, I can't give you the date."

Did you ever report the matter to the Commissioner of Public Works?" inquired Mr. Thompson, severely.

Thompson, severely.
"No. I did not," promptly said the Con

Thompson, severely.

"No. I did not," promptly said the Congressman.

"Then Mr. Potter," retorted Mr. Thompson impressively, "you failed in your duty as a good citizen. I have often heard people say there were such things as dead horses in the lake. But I never before heard any one say there were such things as dead horses in the lake. But I never before heard any one say they saw a dead horse there."

"Well, you ride along the shore," remarked the Congressman obstinately, "and see for yourself what you will see."

Chairman Dowd said he didn't think Congressman Potter "ought to seduce the Court into an argument."

Congressman Potter thereupon promptly plunged into an argument with Engineer Adams about the proposed big Croton dam. He wanted to know, If it were found necessary to clean the reservoir out at any time, whether it could be done.

Engineer Adams said it would never be necessary to clean it not, but, if it was necessary, it could be done by digging a tunnel at the bottom.

"But the reservoir," cried Mr. Potter, "would be of no use to the city at all if you drained out the water so that its level was reduced lower than the 58-foot mouth of the dam. Would it?"

"No. sir," responded Col. Adams.

Congressman Potter next wanted to know if Col. Adams remembered the time, but said that eminent chemists had analyzed the water and found that there was nothing harmful in it. "What!" exclaimed Congressman Potter in amazement, "do you believe that water thas smells like cucumbers ought to be drunk by the citizens of New York?"

"Oh, I would temper it, of course," replied Col. Adams.

As soon as the Congressman couldn't think of anything else to ask, the Commission ad-

As soon as the Congressman couldn't think of anything clse to ask, the Commission ad-journed.

MR. PROPOST'S SUNDAY DISTURBED He Wants the Committee of the Art Long Exhibition Arrested. The following letter from S. H. Provost,

Secretary of the Sunday Closing League, was received by the Police Commissioners yesterday and referred to Superintendent Walling: GENTLEWEN: We wish to call your attention to the gross violation of the Sunday law by the managers of and the employees in variety shows in Chatham street in the Bowery, and at the hall of the Academy of De sign, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Fection 263, 265, and 267 of the Penal Code were violated las funday in these places, and no doubt will be violate again next Sunday if not prevented. Officers on th force in these districts cannot have the face to profes force is by police regulations furnished with a manual

finalter of public notoriety. As each member of the force is by police regulations furnished with a manual, the excuse cannot be offered that they are ignorant of the rules which require the enforcement of the penal laws of the State. One year ago the Captains of police were each supplied with a copy of the Penal Code. It would be well that they meant them, brush off the accumulated dust, and read the sections referred to to their subcrdinates, and also the police rules which relate to them.

Nour printed regulations are good. They require of the force prevention of crime and the detection and arrest of offenders. So far as the Sunday law is concerned these rules are a failure. There is a profusion of manufacture, and it is expensive enough, every taxpayer can attest; but the power behind it is what scientists would call latent. The power is too reaction ary—too many cut-offs in the steam law. One officer on the force remarked: "We are disunted if we do not dust your dusty and dannied if we do, and we are shoved if we find that you the control of the law that the force be reminded of this derection of dute, and that you in your requirements use stones if tufts of grass fall. Respectfully.

Superintendent, Walling was Asked if he

subordinates use stones if tufts of grap fail. Respectfully.

Superintendent Walling was asked if he would interfere with the opening of the Loan Exhibition to-morrow. He said:

"If Mr. Provost can get a warrant from a magistrate for the arrest of the persons responsible for the exhibition on Sunday the bolice will execute it, but we can't make arrests on our own responsibility."

Director F. Hopkinson Smith said last evening: "I really do not see what Mr. Provost can do so long as we keep the law. That I believe I am deling. We have been careful to not infringe on the law, for able lawyers tell us that it is not violating the law against Sun-lay amusements to sell admission teksts. Shows' cannot be kept open on Sunday, and I am assured that by this is meant such public entertain. that by this is meant such public entertain-ments as would be disturbing to neighbors, such as a circus or a min-strel show or a thea-tre. The exhibition will be opened on Sunday. tre. The exhibition withere to open it. I am At any rate I shall be there to open it. I am willing to stand beside Robert Hoe and William willing to stand beside Robert Hoe and William

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

Pour Men Killed and 18 Wounded by the Mob that Attacked an Orange Procession. St. Johns, N. F., Doc. 28.—The executive embarge on the telegraph wires has been raised and the following particulars of the trouble at Harbor Grace have been received from a trustworthy source:

The disturbance originated on Monday even ing in threats of the Roman Catholies to obstruct the procession of Orangemen the following Wednesday. A great deal of street brawling occurred during Monday, but by the efforts of the police authorities the mob was quietly dispersed. Tuesday passed pencefully On Wednesday the Orangemen met at British Hall, arranged their programme, and put on their uniforms, badges, and customary symbols, and marched from the hall to the Wesleyan

their uniforms, badges, and customary symbols, and marched from the hall to the Wesleyan Church.

After the service they proceeded to Bears' Cove, thence up Harvey street, and when about to return home through Coater street were attacked by a mob with guns, hatchets, and plekels. When confronted by the mob the Grange procession balled, whereupon seven sealing guns, loaded with heavy shot, were discharged into their ranks. Four men named Jeanes, Darmody, Callahan, and French, fell to the ground and expired almost instantly. Eighteen were wounded, five, it is supposed mortally. Their names are Thomas Nicholas, Solomon Martin, William Brown, William Anthony, and Moses Nicholas. Darmody and Calhalahan, two Roman Catholies, were accidentally killed by their own party. The Orangemen fled and showed no fight.

The following-named men are more or less severely wounded: William Cleary, Phil Hatcher, William Brown, M. Neil, Thomas Lufmann, James Bray, Reuben Courage, Robert Sully, William Bost, J. Webber, Michael French, and Robert Noseworthy.

William Best, J. Webber, Michael Frenen, and Robert Nossworthy.

The city is now apparently tranquillized, but serious disturbances are apprehended at the obsequies of the dead Orangemen to-morrow. The police force at Harbor Grace is being re-enferced from all parts of the country. Thou-sands of men are armed and arming all around Conception Bay.

Are American Managers Fools!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Should coars, Howells and Henschel succeed in writing Mesers. Howells and Henselel succeed in writing a comic opera superior in every respect to that to which we are necessioned, it is very doubtfull if the accepted by any manager. American managers have long ago made up their minds that none but Europeans can write come opera. At any rais, they will touch nothing that has not first been really in Europeans. I know two gentlement of the city who waited upon one of our metropolition manages with the score of a new opera, and were amazed to find with the score of a new opera, and were amazed to find with the score of a new opera, and were amazed to find with the score of a new opera, and were amazed to find with the score of a new opera, and were amazed to find with the score of a new opera, and were amazed to find with the score of a new opera, and were amazed in the preducing it. It is not a leaded access. This was in substinct the answer returned by every manager interviewed, and discour. Saw York, Dec. 27.

Powder Mills Saved by the Snow.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 28. The coopershop keg mill, tar house, heop house, and a large stone factory used as a store house, with some shelding all belonging to E. J. Dapont Benemours & Co. and situated on the eastern and of the Brandy when hearth requested this inside yards where most of the company's powder mills stand, were barned this morning. Sparks were carried across the creek to the powder mills, but the snow resting on their roofs prevented them from taking fire. The loss is \$75,150.

Frank H. Sherwin Sentenced. ALBANY, Dec. 28.-Frank R. Sherwin was sen-

used to de to the penitentiary for two years and fined to for contempt of court in the State Cashier Phelps

The Pun in "Boned" Turkey, ctical joke of the early days of New Year "spreads" Hee to-morrow's Sunday Mercury.—Adv.

Contineness or any bilious symptoms are removed effectually by Dr. Javae's Sagative Pills. __ds.

SUNBEAMA

-An Adelaide, South Australia, paper lateadvertised for 1,000 cats, who are to "go for" the rab which are spell a pest there

-Three baronets and a peer, Lord St. peonards, grandson of the eminent Chancellor, have re-cently helped to swell the list of bankrupts in England. -This is said to be the first year that Marn Alexandria. The immunity is said to arise wholly

com the sanitary measures adopted. -A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the local taxation of Ireland in 1892 produced a sun of £3,534,670, which was an increase of £143,249 or 45, per cent. on the amount levied in the previous year. -According to the Paris Temps a woman

named Marie Girard, now living in the village of Auber-tre-en-Royans, was born on March 18, 1701, and is conn her 123d year. She has been a widow for The little republic of San Marine, in Haly, with its army of 40 men and its public debt of \$1,080, does credit to the system of self-government

The roads are numerous and well kept, the land is well ultivated, and the villages are clean and orderly Recently published judicial statistics show that 447 of the inquests held in England and Water in 1880 resulted in a verdict of "died from excessive drinking." This is 20 more than in the previous year

but is below the average (480) for five preceding years. -- On Dec. 11 Mr. Terrill, the Wiltshire farmor who, with beer for refreshment, beat his opponent, a temperance advocate who drank water, in a pitching natch recently, was presented with a te over \$500, subscribed by the farmers of Wilts and the

-A considerable increase of lunacy has been noticed in France for the last fifteen years. In 1805 the number of lunatics was 31,000, to-day it is nearly 30,000. Researches as to the average stay of patients in lunatic asylums have shown that men are cured on the average in 276 and women in 205 days. -Dr. Danforth recently held an inquest at

St. Pancras, London, upon two children found suffocated in hed with their parents. The Coroner estimated that about 150 children are suffocated yearly in England under similar circumstances. He added that in Germany parents were not allowed to have their children in bed -A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that the expenses incurred by railroad, gas, and water companies in the United Kingdom in promoting and op-posing bills before Parliament from 1872 to 1882 incla-

sive was \$23,324,370. A large proportion of this is due to the cost of bringing up witnesses to Westminster and keeping them there. -Lord O'Hagan, the first Roman Catholic Lord Chancellor, and first Chancellor ever made a Knight of St. Patrick, scarcely goes near Ireland now. te has married a second wife of an English aristocratic Roman Catholic family, who has given him an heir. They live much in London, and are now at Biarritz. Ire-

land gets small share of the means he made there. -The new Parliament House in which the Austria: Imperial Parliament met in Vienna for the first time last week is of Greek renaissance. It completes the great block of buildings on the northwest of the Gothic renaissance, the adjoining university in Italian, and the neighboring Votis Kirche in pure Gothic. So Vienna enjoya variety of architecture.

—An analysis of the number of marriages

— All annivers of the humber of matriages in Ewitzerland, published by the Statistical Office of Borne, shows that the proportion is very low as compared with other countries, being but 7.4 per 1.600 inhabitants. Of every 1.000 men and 1.000 women of marriageable age 40 men and 35 women are married. The figures show a falling off in marriage, and also an increase in diverse. The causes are said to be religious crease in divorce. The causes are said to be religious differences and an increased mixture of races -Galveston is throwing up her hat in honor of Capt Each's answer to her committee's letter relating to her bar. The Captain says that if Congress will give him \$7.530,000 he will guarantee thirty feet of

water, and maintain that depth for twenty years at a

cost of less than \$100,000 a year. He proposes to give the city twenty-two feet of water within two years. A Texas newspaper says that with thirty feet of water on her har Galveston will soon rank New York city. -Tulare Lake once had an area of 1,736 niles and depth sufficient for a steambeat that navigated it; but its area has been reduced to 196 miles, and its greatest depth is only twenty two feet. Its contraction is attributed to the absorption of water for trigation. tur purposes from the two streams that feed it. Some San Franciscans who have just returned from a visit to the lake predict its utter absorption, as every farmer who settles near it digs a new canal for irriga-

tion. There are about forty artesian wells within a radius of forty miles around the lake. - The new lottery in St. Stephen, New Bronswick, which has been swindling many enterprising New England people of late, is an outgrowth of an old intery concern in St. Siephen, whose owners boasted that they realized from \$50,000 to \$70,000 before they were dented access to the United States mails. The New Brunswick newspaper that is in their pay says. "The money doesn't come out of us. It comes from the d-Youkees, who swindled us out of \$15,000,000 in the Ala-

bama claims." The prospectus has a tempting array of prizes, but nobody has yet got a prize. -Up in the thin atmosphere of Leadville, which is two miles higher than Boston, Jack Donnelly hopes to wind John L. Sullivan, and to defeat him in that way, if in no other. Dennelly, who is 6 feet 2 inches in prize ring. Sufficient said, the other day : "Oh, he will follow the others, after I meet him he will not bob up

again for some time; I don't fear him or the light air of Leadville," Leadville's appreciative Mayor has ex-tended the freedom of the city to the Boston champion. -From our esteemed contemporary, the American Grocer, we learn that the tomato pack for less greatly exceeds the pack of 1882. This is attributed to the increased number of packers and the unusually heavy yield of New Jorsey and Delaware, which now stand second and third on the list of tomato-packing States, the head position being held by Maryland. Cali formin is the fourth, Ohio the fifth, and the Empire State lags along the minth, with the Keystone State of Pennsylvania the seventeenth and last. The count is made cases of two dozen cans each, and the total product

for 1883 is but a few thousand short of three million cases, or nearly seventy one million cans.

—The Fiji Times, in spenking recently of —The Fig Tenes, in spenking recently of the value of the cocount as food rations, states that a vessel left San Francisco with 4th passengers for Sydney, and, in consequence of running short of stores, put in at Samsa, where a large quantity of eccounts were obtained. The weather became no severe that the remainder of the passage consumed eighty days, so that men, women, and children were reduced entirely to a eccount diet, and were obliged to be contented at last with but me per diet for sea betal. with but one per diem for each adult. "Notwithstand ing this diet," says the report, "not a life was lost, and not a single case of sickness occurred, all the passengers landing in a healthy and well nourished condition."

—Arizona Territory is not a vast nugget of gold; but "Dick" Chilson—the Anabeim Gazette says—has written from Casa Grande, in that Territory, as follows. "I have struck four feet of gold ore that will go \$1.000 to the ton. I took out \$500 worth of gold dust with my pocket knife. I have got two twenty-five-pound boxes full of gold dust, worth about \$3,000. I have got neggets of gold, pure gold, as large as birds' eggs. I sunk nine fect on the ledge and took out tan tons before I noticed the gold, and therefore, blasted away several thousand dollars. I have \$50,000 in sight. The country is cracy over it. There are clusters of gold as big as dollars sticking all through the ledge. There has been a sale made of one mine near me for \$50,000; another sold four miles from me for \$20,000. I declined

-An architect, writing lately to the London Building Nees, by a emphasis on the overstocked state of the profession: "The few busy months were soon over, and I again left, and for three years was seeking employment, at the same time doing what I could for a living, perhaps under value. I had my bread to carn, as my parents thought that, when paying my premium and maintaining me through my five cars' apprenticeship, they were going a good way toward seting me up in lorsiness; but to my cost, too late I found they were mistaken, and that the market was strendy verstocked." There is a natural tendency on the part Pecksniffs to disguise the adverse prospects of their profession, in order to got the premiums of pupils. Another writer says that the colonies offer no better field. Here it is a very fluctuating vacation.

-The Salvation Army prayed for a Phila-delphia reporter thus: "We have a reporter here-a miserable reporter-a sinful servant of the unbuly newspapers—a good young man gone wrong. Satan has made him obstinate, and he will not yield to persuasion and he saved. Oh, help the wheel reporter. Help this reporter. The devil holds the fort in this reporter's brain. He's going to h.— Hairdulab. On more be loin the Salvation Army, oh! Give him rependance. He is a type of all reporters, and they are all a wicked lot." The liettlemut shopped, to give the reporter a chance to kneed. The men and women soldiers should "Save thereporter" "Buy the postreporter" "Down with the devil!" "I was wound once but now I am pure!" The house on the buy I am pure!" The licutement than began again. Oh, kill this reporter; kill him. Take him away, that he may do evil no more. He is too mostinate to yield. He knows he ought to but he is proud-all reporters are. Oh, strike this reporter down; be is the deval in disguise."

OUTHOCKAPHICAL. A Young lady said to her beau.

The glad the suc au s coming down seau.

Rescause now, I kheau.

We if a sleigh riding goan.

So hall to the beautiful sneau."

The youth shock his head and he sighed.

I'm sorr," he sadly replighed;

"I can't hire a sleigh.

For I'm dead broke to deigh.

And the pleasure to us is denighed."

-Somerville Journal